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The following is the Manifeſto publiſhed by Order of the Czarina, containing the Accuſations and Sentences of the State Priſoners.

By the Grace of God, We Elizabeth *the Firſt, Empreſs and Sovereign of all Ruſſias,* &c. *make known by theſe Preſents.*

IT is already ſufficiently known to every one, by our Manifeſto of the 28th of November of laſt Year 1741, how by the wicked and ill deſigning Intrigues of the late High Admiral and Miniſter of the Cabinet, Count Andrew Oſterman, carried on againſt us in deſpite of his better Knowledge and his own Conſcience, we were, upon the Deceaſe of the Emperor Peter the Second of glorious Memory, deprived of our Paternal Hereditary Throne of all Ruſſia, which already at that Time belonged to us as lawful Heireſs without any Exception, by virtue of the laſt Will eſtabliſhed by her Imperial Majeſty our dear Mother, the Great Lady and Empreſs Catharine Alexiiewna, now reſting with God; as alſo, how, by Wiles, offenſive to God and prejudicial to our Empire, he Count Oſterman, jointly with the late Field Marſhal Count Munich, and ſome others their Aſſociates, at the Deceaſe of her Majeſty the Empreſs Anne Joannowna of moſt bleſſed Memory, when her Majeſty was already in the utmoſt Weakneſs on her Death-bed, again excluded us from our Paternal Hereditary Throne, by the Means of an Ordonnance and Settlement of Succeſſion, drawn up by him, Oſterman, naming and appointing for Heirs and Succeſſors, Prince John, born of the Serene Princeſs Anne of Mecklenburg and of Prince Anthony Ulrick of Brunſvic Luneburg, though he had not the leaſt Pretenſion, nor Birth-Right whatſoever, and beſides was but an Infant of two Months of Age; and after him his Brothers that ſhould be born of the ſaid Princeſs Anne: At the ſame Time, they not only conveyed the Adminiſtration into foreign Hands, to the greateſt Diſorder in our Empire, and to the utmoſt Oppreſſion and Ruin of all our faithful Subjects; but even afterwards Count Oſterman, and with him the late Vice-Chancellor Golofkin, and the reſt of their Accomplices, to our inſupportable Grievance, and to the manifeſt Danger of our own Perſon, drew up a particular Regulation of the Hereditary Succeſſion, in order to exclude us entirely and for ever from the Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Throne of Ruſſia, belonging to us by our lawful Hereditary Birth-Right, as well as by the Laws of all the World: By which foreſaid Regulation they audaciouſly attempted, not only to declare all the Females deſcended from Princeſs Anne capable of ſucceeding to the Throne, but alſo to appoint the Princeſs herſelf to be Empreſs of all the Ruſſias: All which impious Attempts and wicked Deſigns of Oſterman, Munich, and Golofkin, are ſet forth more at large in our Manifeſto of the 28th of November of laſt Year 1741.

In this lamentable and moſt dangerous Situation, we were at laſt inevitably neceſſitated, by the Aſſiſtance of Almighty God, at the moſt humble Requeſt of all our faithful Subjects, but eſpecially of the Regiments of our Guards, to mount our Hereditary Paternal Throne, and immediately to take into Cuſtody the ſhameleſs Diſturbers of the publick Tranquility, viz. the ſaid Oſterman, Munich, and Golofkin, as Traytors to the Empire and Malefactors, together with their Adherents and Accomplices the late High Steward of the Houſhold Lewenwolde, the Preſident of the College of Commerce Baron Mengden, the actual Counſellor of State Temiriazeff, and the reſt who are concerned with them: But in order that every Thing relating to their audacious Conduct, odious to the Almighty, and their Deſigns pernicious to our Empire, might be brought to light and made known in every Circumſtance, and in order to

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to reſtore the Publick general Tranquility and Content, as alſo ſuch a Love and Peaceableneſs among the People as might pleaſe the Almighty, we did appoint a particular Commiſſion of Enquiry, before which the ſaid Oſterman, Munich, and Golofkin, with the reſt of their Accomplices, ſhould be examined concerning their grievous Offences againſt the State, as alſo other Crimes committed contrary to their Oaths and Duty, tending to the open Ruin of the Empire and the Diſturbance of the publick Tranquility: The main Reſult of which Enquiry was found to be as follows.

The late Admiral General Andrew Oſterman did not only knowingly and willingly, contrary to his Oath and Duty, conſequently in the moſt flagrant Manner, ſuppreſs and leave unexecuted the Laſt Will made by her Imperial Majeſty our deareſt Mother the Empreſs Catherine Alexijewna, now reſting with God, and by him as well as others, ſubſcribed and confirmed by ſolemn Oath; by which we were actually and in expreſs Terms called to the Succeſſion of the Imperial Throne of Ruſſia in proper Time; but alſo, after the Deceaſe of his Imperial Majeſty Peter the Second, at the Election by which the Empreſs Anna Joannowna was placed on the Throne of Ruſſia, as alſo at various Changes which happened afterwards, eſpecially when her Majeſty the Empreſs Anne Joannowna made a new Ordonnance concerning the Succeſſion, and publiſhed her Laſt Will on the 5th of October, in the Year 1740, (which he alone had drawn up in his own Houſe) he not only made no Mention of the above-ſaid Laſt Will, nor any Repreſentations concerning it; but did deſignedly conceal and ſuppreſs it, endeavouring by various falſe Suppoſitions, to render it abſolutely ineffectual, and totally to annull it: Nay, even ſuch were his abominable Deſigns, that by divers Schemes ſet down in Writing, which, after his Arreſt, were found among other Papers in his own Houſe, and which he had ſome Time before, without Regard to God, to his Oath, and to his Duty, drawn up in his own Handwriting, he intended to keep us entirely from the Ruſſian Throne, as well as our Nephew his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Holſtein, Grandſon to his Imperial Majeſty our deareſt Father Peter the Great, juſt as if neither we nor his Royal Highneſs had any Right or Pretenſion to the Ruſſian Throne. But in order to remove all Obſtacles he might apprehend from our Side, he deviſed a Project to marry us to ſome foreign and poor Prince out of this Country, from whom there might be never any Cauſe of Apprehenſion. The Queſtion being put to him as to theſe Deſigns by him ſo wickedly and unanſwerably deviſed and drawn up with his own Hand, he did indeed own himſelf, he had done all this contrary to his better Knowledge and his own Conſcience; and though abſolutely convinced, that, purſuant to the aboveſaid Laſt Will and Diſpoſition of our dear Mother the Empreſs Catherine Alexijewna, we had the moſt indiſputable Right to the Succeſſion of the Throne; yet he falſely pretended at the ſame Time, that he did this out of mere Compliance to the late Empreſs Anne Joannowna, in order to be freed of the Suſpicion, which, as he falſely pretended, he lay under with her Imperial Majeſty on Account of having prepared the aboveſaid Laſt Will. He, Oſterman, in particular, has dared, to the greater Infringement of the publick Laws of the Empire, and to the Diſturbance of the domeſtick Tranquility, to draw up in his own Handwriting, and to ſuggeſt divers Schemes, how the Succeſſion to the Ruſſian Throne might be extended alſo to the Princeſſes deſcending from Princeſs Anne of Mecklenbourg; in which he has had the Boldneſs to alledge, that in the Ordonnance about the Succeſſion publiſhed by her Imperial Majeſty Anne Joannowna, the Princeſſes deſcending from Princeſs Anne were indeed not expreſly mentioned, yet neither were they excluded; juſt as if this Affair was in itſelf of no great Importance, but only this to be taken into Conſideration, how to proceed in it, and in what Manner the Succeſſion, to prevent all Diſorders on future Emergencies, might be brought and ſettled in expreſs Terms on the Siſters of Prince John: When the reſt of the Miniſters thereupon objected, that ſuch an Affair ought, above all Things, firſt to be maturely deliberated upon, particularly, becauſe purſuant to the Laſt Will, the late Regent, jointly with the Cabinet Council, the Synod, the Senate, and the General Officers, were to chuſe a Succeſſor; that afterwards it was to be conſidered, what Reaſons might be pretended for it; and when moreover they begged ſufficient Time well to examine an Affair of ſo great Weight, Oſtermon returned this profligate Anſwer, that the ſaid Ordonnance about the Succeſſion did not at all run counter to the Laſt Will; that if only the reſt of the Miniſters would join in their Votes, there would be eaſily found ſuch Reaſons, as might be laid before the World; and that there remained nothing elſe to be done than to take the Buſineſs itſelf in Hand. Thereupon he laid before Princeſs Anne his Opinion, written likewiſe with his own Hand, repreſenting, that the regulating of the Suceſſion always depended on the Will of the Sovereign, and that Princeſs Anne, in the Emperor's Name, might act in the Adminiſtration of the Empire with the ſame unlimited Power and Authority, as belonged to a reigning Emperor; that therefore, after the Example of the Succeſſion's having been ſettled upon Prince John and his Brother, it might alſo in his Name be ſecured to his Siſters deſcending from Princeſs Anne, by Oaths ſigned by the States Spiritual and Temporal, according to the Cuſtom of this Country, and thus this Deſign might at once without Loſs of Time be brought to its Execution and Perfection. To which he added,

added, that if this Affair was not taken in Hand unanimouſly, and without any private Views, or if perhaps every one would follow his own Head, it was eaſy to conceive, that rather Delay than prompt Execution ought to be expected. In divers Converſations with Lewenwolde and Mengden, Oſterman did not ſcruple to tell the latter, That if the Affair was managed with good Order, Princeſs Anne might be Empreſs herſelf, with this profligate Expreſſion, that ſhe might in Right and Equity pretend to the Succeſſion, as well as her Children, though it is known to the whole World, that theſe latter never had nor can have the leaſt Appearance of a Pretenſion to the Throne of Ruſſia. To Lewenwolde he opened himſelf, that one could not know how Things might turn out, and it might be, that the Princeſs herſelf might ſeize on the Succeſſion, before all her Daughters; to which he added, that the Affair muſt be done, either by Force, viz. by Letters Patent, or by bringing Things about ſo, that the People themſelves ſhould demand it. The Queſtion being put to Oſterman concerning theſe Projects and Devices, he did own, that all this had been written and propoſed by him, out of a well meaning View and Officiouſneſs for Princeſs Anne, to the End that if there were even no Princes born by her in being, yet ſhe might not meet with any Obſtacle from us, as the only lawful Heir; furthermore, that contrary to the laſt Will abovementioned, in purſuance of which, he had obliged himſelf by Oath, to cauſe the Succeſſion to the Ruſſian Throne, which upon the Deceaſe of his his Imperial Majeſty Peter the Second lawfully belonged to us, immediately to devolve upon us, he not only worked againſt us when the Caſe exiſted, but even in farther Defiance of his Oath, acted againſt us again upon the Deceaſe of her Majeſty the Empreſs Anne Joannowna; as alſo after the Depoſition of the Regent, only to gain Princeſs Anne's Favour and Obligation; and thus, preferring his own private Advantages to the publick Happineſs of the Empire, ſetting aſide his own Conſcience, and abſolutely forgetting the dreadful Judgment of Almighty God, he endeavoured, in the moſt wicked and unjuſtifiable Manner, by divers Intrigues, to deprive us of our Paternal Hereditary Right which we are born to, and which in Juſtice belonged to us by all the Laws of the World. Beſides theſe, Oſterman has committed many Offences againſt our Perſon, of which he has been convicted as to every Particular in his Examination. Moreover, many other grievous Miſdemeanours, tending to the open Prejudice and Ruin of the Empire, have been proved againſt him: He has been remiſs in ſufficiently providing, according to his Duty, for the Defence of the Empire, where it was moſt neceſſary; he never conſulted, as he ought to do, concerning the weighty Affairs of the Empire, with Perſons of Truſt and appointed for it, but tranſacted moſt of his own Head; in various Caſes of the utmoſt Conſequence, he neither would call a great Council, nor ſuffer one to be called; though by his Office he ought to have been the firſt to make Remonſtrances concerning ſuch Perſons as were truſted with many and great Expences of the Empire, yet he never looked to it that they ſhould give an exact Account; in Affairs of ſuch Importance, as concerned the Preſervation and Welfare of all the Empire, he employed, to the Prejudice of the whole Ruſſian Nation, utter Strangers, of whoſe Circumſtances and Conduct no body ever had ſufficient Knowledge beſides himſelf; whilſt native Ruſſians in thoſe Caſes were ſet aſide, only the others were admitted to Rewards, but the Ruſſians were abridged in all Profits, nay, rather employed to their Detriment; his Dependents and Adherents he not only recommended on all Occaſions for Rewards, but even protected them to ſuch a Degree, that he commended their moſt paultry Services equally to the greateſt Merits of others, and when they acted wrong, or neglected any thing to the Prejudice of the Empire, he not only ſtifled it, but even approved of them and of their Actions; he iſſued great Sums of Money out of the Treaſury of the Empire, and other Offices of the Revenue, without conſulting the other Members of the Cabinet Council, but only ſent them to their Houſes the Reſolutions drawn up for their ſigning; in important Affairs of the Empire, he as often changed his Sentiments, as they were to pleaſe others, but not as his ſworn Duty and the Intereſt of the Empire required; he burthened and diſtreſſed the Empire by the exceſſive raiſing of Recruits of Men and Horſes; the Reports that came from the commanding Admirals concerning the State of the Fleet, he did not ſend to the Board of Admiralty, but had them all brought to his own Houſe, nor ever communicated to the ſaid Board thoſe Advices and Papers that formerly had been ſent to him; he helped to procure to the late Field Marſhal Munich an Ukaſe, or Letters Patent, for diſpenſing him with giving any Anſwer or Account to whomſoever, concerning the Command he had over the Works at the Canal of Ladoga, though he, Oſterman, very well knew that this was an Affair and Pretenſion contrary to the common Laws, againſt which he ought to have made Remonſtrances; he advanced all his Relations, without any Services or Merit; during his Miniſtry, when he had in a Manner ſeized the Adminiſtration of the whole Empire, he had the Inſolence to ruin and to extirpate many ancient and conſiderable Ruſſian Families, to make many a Man hated and undervalued by the ſeveral Sovereigns, to cauſe many to be ſent away from Court, and to cauſe unheard-of Cruelties and Executions to be committed on high and low, without ſparing even the Clergy; to ſow Miſunderſtanding

ſtanding and create Variance among the Ruſſian Subjects; nay, he has carried his Audacioufneſs ſo far, as to abrogate many Regulations, eſtabliſhed for the publick Good by his Majeſty our dear Father, now reſting with God, the Emperor Peter the Great, particularly that concerning Solicitors at the reſpective Boards, and thus openly to expoſe and to cenſure the profound Penetration and wiſe Diſpoſition of ſo glorious a Monarch: Not to mention other ſuch Miſdemeanors and Neglects of the Intereſt and Welfare of the Empire; more of which is to be ſeen at large in the Journals of the Tryal.

The Principal Crimes of the Field Marſhal Munich, are as follow: During the various Changes that have of late happened, he did neither obſerve nor ſupport the aforeſaid laſt Will, left by her Majeſty our dear Mother the Empreſs Catharine Alexijewna, though he with many others had ſworn to it and ſigned it; on the contrary, upon the Deceaſe of her Majeſty, the Empreſs Anne Joannowna, he took particular Pains to play the Adminiſtration of the Ruſſian Empire into Foreign Hands, and accordingly contributed moſt towards the late Duke of Courland Biron's entering upon the Regency; he, Munich, having been the firſt, and who talked moſt with him about it, inſtantly deſired it of him, and preſſed him to it. Biron thereupon, having, directly contrary to the Intereſt of the Empire, taken upon himſelf the Adminiſtration by Munich's fraudulent Intrigues, was again turned out by the ſame Munich for this latter's own private Views; who, upon his going to ſeize the ſaid Regent, knowing the particular and ſincere Inclination which the Soldiers of the Imperial Guard then upon Duty, had for us, uſed this fraudulent ſhift, in order the ſooner to gain them, falſly to pretend, that we and our Nephew were oppreſſed by the Regent, who therefore was to be ſeized, and that afterwards they might have for their Maſter whomſoever they would, be it Prince John, or his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Holſtein. This having been effected, though the ſaid Munich was convinced in his own Conſcience, that we and our Nephew the Duke of Holſtein, had the moſt indiſputable Right to the Succeſſion to the Throne of Ruſſia, yet he never made uſe of the Power he had then in his Hands to maintain us in our Right; on the contrary, afterwards, when other Changes enſued, but particularly, when Baron Mengden and his own Son, the late Steward of the Houſhold informed him of all the particulars of the aboveſaid wicked Deſign tending to overturn the publick Tranquility, which he himſelf had diſapproved as impracticable; he again, contrary to the Oath and Duty of a faithful Servant, did not in the leaſt endeavour to obſtruct it, nay even proceeded to offend us in various ways, having ſuffered himſelf, in a manner moſt unbecoming his Office and Dignity, to be employed as a ſecret Spy on our own Perſon and Court, as alſo having placed a certain Subaltern in our Palace, on Pretence of being appointed to have the Inſpection of the Buildings, and having furniſhed him with Horſes and Carriage, to follow us every where, and to inform him of all our Actions and Steps.

With regard to his Conduct when with the Army, he has been convicted of many Diſorders and Miſdemeanours tending to the no ſmall Detriment of our Empire, viz. That he did not take the leaſt Care to maintain and to ſpare the Troops; that in many the moſt important Expeditions, he proceeded contrary to the Laws and Articles of War, merely following his own Ambition, and did every Thing of his own Head and Will, without the leaſt Conſultation with the reſt of the Generals, to hear their Sentiments; which during the War unneceſſarily occaſioned many Times conſiderable Loſſes of Men. During the ſame Time when he was with the Army, he not only inflicted unbecoming Puniſhments on the leſſer Ruſſian Officers, often without any Court Marſhal, and without any Regard to the Rank of the Officers, but he alſo laid Puniſhments on Staff Officers which were only fit for common Soldiers; for Inſtance, in the firſt Campaign in the Crim, he cauſed many Ruſſian Colonels, deſcended of antient noble Families, to carry Muskets to their utmoſt Ignominy, and to be led about the Army for a Shew; ſome of them he got put in Irons and Fetters, and let them for a long while go about in that ſhameful Condition; his Friends, Relations, and Dependents he raiſed and preferred to others without any Merit or Deſert; to himſelf he procured great Sums at divers Times, eſpecially during the Regency of Princeſs Anne, when he had made himſelf Prime Miniſter, and beſides that an extraordinary Penſion, to the great draining and exhauſting of the Treaſury of the Empire: Of all which Diſorders and Iniquities being convicted, he confeſſed them himſelf, as is ſet forth more at large in the Journals of the Tryal.

The late Vice Chancellor Michael Golofkin was the firſt Contriver of the above mentioned Affair concerning the Alteration in the Succeſſion; for, at the Time when Princeſs Anne had entered upon the Regency, and he, after being recovered from his Sickneſs, went to her for the firſt Time to congratulate her, he immediately repreſented, it was pity, that in ſome Points concerning the Succeſſion, the Affair was not plainly enough expreſſed, in particular that there was no mention at all made of the Princeſſes. Soon after, Princeſs Anne ordered him to confer with Andrew Oſterman about this Affair; and at the ſame Time he drew up a

Project

Project to be laid before the Cabinet Council, for the Princeſſes deſcending from Princeſs Anne, to have an equal Share in the Succeſſion to the Ruſſian Throne: He alſo produced another Project, of the ſame Tenor with the former, and ſent both theſe Writings to Princeſs Anne: In them he alledged among other Things, that it was not adviſeable in this Caſe, to proceed to the Election of a Succeſſor to the Throne of Ruſſia, in an open Aſſembly with the Regent, ſo as it was preſcribed, but it would be better, that Princeſs Anne ſhould declare herſelf Empreſs, by which means, according to his Opinion, all Obſtacles and Impediments would be avoided and removed, that might ariſe on the Part of our Imperial Majeſty. This, Golofkin owns to have written with this View, that if Prince John ſhould have died, and no other Prince been extant, there might not always be a foreign and uncertain Regency for Want or in Expectation of another Prince, but rather Princeſs Anne herſelf ought to be made Empreſs; and this ſo much the more, as he already had reſpected her to a Degree as if ſhe was actual Empreſs, and as at the ſame Time he had always endeavoured to exclude us from the Succeſſion, contrary to the Laws of all the World. Moreover, Golofkin has owned himſelf guilty, that, being in Princeſs Anne's greateſt and cloſeſt Confidence, and very well ſeeing, that ſuch vaſt Sums of Money from the Treaſury of the Empire, were ſquandered away, yet he never diſſuaded the Princeſs from it; that conſequently he had neglected his ſworn Duty, in not obviating any ways ſuch a needleſs Waſte.

The late High Marſhal of the Court Lewenwolde, had particular Knowledge of the Laſt Will made by her Majeſty the Empreſs Catherine Alexijewna our dear Mother, now reſting in God, purſuant to which the Succeſſion to the Imperial Hereditary Throne of Ruſſia was appointed and ſettled upon us in due Time; notwithſtanding which, upon the Deceaſe of her Majeſty the Empreſs Anne Joannowna, he did not make the leaſt Remonſtrance for the putting in Execution the ſaid Laſt Will: He aſſiſted at all the Deliberations, both about the appointing of the Regent, and but lately, concerning the Daughters of Princeſs Anne and the Alterations in the Succeſſion: Furthermore, he was in the moſt confident Conſultations with Princeſs Anne herſelf, and particularly very frequently with Andrew Oſterman, to deliberate how it could beſt be brought about, to raiſe Princeſs Anne to the Imperial Throne, and to extend the Succeſſion to the Princeſſes alſo. He never endeavoured, purſuant to his ſworn Duty, to defeat and to obſtruct theſe Views, pernicious to the publick Tranquility, but rather encouraged them, and therefore conſented to all Oſterman's Projects, promoted them, approved the moſt villanous Undertakings, and entered with Oſterman into the moſt confident and ſecret Conſultations about them. He alſo procured for himſelf and others, Grants and Penſions amounting to vaſt Sums, out of the Salt Revenue, which was under his Inſpection, to the great Draining of that Branch of Revenue; and, with great Application at laſt procured, that he ſhould not be anſwerable to any body concerning that Revenue, no nor ever deliver in his Accounts to the Board of Reviſion, or to any other, as he ought to do purſuant to the Imperial Ordinances.

The late Preſident of the Board of Trade, Mengden, after the Deceaſe of her Majeſty the Empreſs Anne Joannowna, endeavour'd to the utmoſt to have the late Duke of Courland declared Regent of Ruſſia, and with this View falſely inſinuated to many, that if Biron did not obtain the Regency, all the Foreigners would be cut off; but that Biron himſelf could not ask it. Nay, even long before, he had propoſed the Queſtion, whether it was not adviſeable that her Majeſty the Empreſs Anne herſelf ſhould be requeſted to do it; to which End, after a long Conſultation with the late Field Marſhal Munich, he drew up a Petition in the Name of the whole Empire. In the mean Time, he, Mengden went to Princeſs Anne in the Name of the Dutcheſs of Courland, to perſuade her to conſent to the ſaid Regency, and to help to promote it. He alſo knew of every Thing that paſſed and was to be brought about in the Affair of altering the Succeſſion, relating to which he entered into private Interviews and Deliberations with the reſt, but particularly with Oſterman. As for what relates to his Miſdemeanours at the Board of Trade, he has been found guilty of the following Offences to the Damage of the Publick, and to the Prejudice of the Empire. Upon his Suggeſtion, great Quantities of Corn were exported from Petersbourg, Archangel, and the conquered Provinces; the Conſequence of which is, that Corn is now as dear again as formerly, to the great Diſtreſs of the Inhabitants, and Prejudice to the Empire in furniſhing the neceſſary Proviſions; but particularly to the Peaſants in Livonia, who were ſo much blinded by the advanced Price, that they ſold all their Corn, and are now reduced to ſuch Want and Diſtreſs, that there has been a Neceſſity of nouriſhing them chiefly from our own Magazines. This Exportation of Corn, Mengden undertook of his own Head, without the Knowledge and Conſent of the Board, but with the Agreement and Concurrence of Munich, Oſterman, and Golofkin. In this Corn-Trade he directly acted contrary to that Ordonnance, by virtue of which no Perſon, who ſits and votes at the Board, is to meddle with any Trade whatſoever; whereas he, Mengden, engaged with Bardewick the Merchant, in this Corn-Trade, and paid him 15000 Rubles towards it. As ſoon as he was made Preſident of the Board of Trade, and was to inſpect the State of the Works and Manufacturies, he took conſiderable Preſents of ſeveral People, and attempted to change according to his own Pleaſure, contrary to the Ordonnance of his Majeſty our dear Father Emperor Peter the Great, now reſting in God, the Mercantile Law or Law of Exchange, formerly prepared, and long ſince confirmed.

The actual Counſellor of State Ivan Temiriazeff, of his own Motion and for his private Intereſt, to the endangering of the publick Tranquility of the Empire, and with the View of keeping us from the Imperial Throne of Ruſſia,

has deviſed ſeveral Interpretations concerning the Succeſſion to the Empire of Ruſſia, how the Daughters deſcended of Princeſs Anne of Brunſvic-Luneburg, might come in for a Share in the Succeſſion. Princeſs Anne thereupon having committed to him, to draw up a Manifeſto on this Subject, he went to Andrejan Poſniakoff, Secretary of the College of the Empire, and charged him with this Commiſſion, as coming from the Princeſs herſelf; the latter readily and willingly drew up two Manifeſto's for this Purpoſe; one concerning the Succeſſion of the Daughters of Princeſs Anne, in Caſe the Males deſcended of the ſaid Princeſs ſhould fail; and the other, to the Intent that Princeſs Anne ſhould be made Empreſs herſelf: Both upon falſe Grounds ſuggeſted by Temiriazeff.

It being neceſſary exactly to enquire into, and to get at the true Circumſtances and Nature of the grievous Offences of the above-mentioned Perſons, viz. Oſterman, Munich, Golofkin, and the reſt of their Accomplices, they were to have been examined upon certain Points after the uſual Way of Proceſs, and tortured: But out of our mere innate Lenity and Clemency, as the Mother of our Country, we would not by any means ſuffer that penal Inquiſition to be made uſe of againſt them, but gave Orders to our Senate, to give Judgment in the Aſſembly of the States Military and Civil, purſuant to the Conſtitutions and Laws of our Empire, upon the Circumſtances plainly appearing as aboveſaid, and their own Depoſitions and Confeſſions. In which High Court of Juſtice it was determined, and Sentence pronounced, that they all were to be puniſhed with Death; Oſterman to be broken upon the Wheel; Munich to be quartered; Golofkin, Lewenwolde, Mengden, and Temiriazeff to be beheaded, and their ſeveral Eſtates Real and Perſonal to be confiſcated. And though the ſaid Malefactors, conſidering their moſt grievous, wicked, and ill-deſigned Deeds, as alſo the reſt of their enormous High Treaſons and Crimes, tending to the apparent Ruin of the Empire, and to the endangering of the publick Tranquility, actually deſerve by all the Conſtitutions and Laws of the Empire, the Sentence of Death thus pronounced againſt them; yet, out of our innate Lenity and Clemency, as the Mother of our Country, and out of Greatneſs of Mind vouchſafed us by the Almighty, we have graciouſly ordered the foreſaid Puniſhments to be ſuſpended as to their Lives, and to commute them into Priſon and Exile to remote Places, viz. Oſterman to Bereſowa, Munich to Pelym, Golofkin to Germanga, Mengden to Kolymskoi-Oſtrog, Lewenwolde to Solikamskoi, and Temiriazeff, to Siberia; that their Wives, if they deſire it, may follow their Husbands; but that all their Eſtates Real and Perſonal be confiſcated to our Exchequer. Now to the End that all our faithful Subjects may be acquainted with this and learn by it, that the juſt God knows how in due Time certainly to find and to extirpate all thoſe who are faithleſs and forſworn, and that by his wiſe Providence thoſe wicked Thoughts and Views they harbour in their Hearts, never fail to be diſcovered to their temporal and eternal Condemnation; nay, that conſidering what is ſet forth above, all and every one may carefully guard themſelves againſt ſuch Undertakings as highly diſpleaſing the Almighty, and in every reſpect demean themſelves ſo as becomes faithful Subjects and true Patriots purſuant to their ſworn Duty; for which they will be bleſſed by the Lord our God, and always be looked upon by us with our Imperial Favour; we have moſt graciouſly ordered this preſent Manifeſto to be printed and to be publiſhed by our Senate all over our Empire.

The Original was ſigned by her Imperial Majeſty with her own Hand, Jan. 22, 1742. (L. S.)

Printed at St. Petersbourg by the Senate, Jan. 23, 1742.

From the Head Quarters at Landſhut, Feb. 16, N. S. Count Khevenhuller being arrived here this Day, he dined with General Berenclau; while they were at Table, Advice was brought that a conſiderable Party of the Enemies appear'd in the Neighbourhood; upon which the Huſſars were ſent to reconnoitre and obſerve their Motions. About Midnight General Berenclau went himſelf with a Body of Huſſars and Pandours, ſupported by half of Khevenhuller's Regiment of Cavalry, and immediately attacked them at Break of Day at Meinburg, where there were three Bavarian Regiments of Horſe, and about as many of the Militia as amounted to 4000 Men, which were thrown into ſuch a Confuſion by this unexpected Attack, that they only ſought to eſcape by Flight, having made no Reſiſtance. In the Action the Queen's Huſſars took 300 Horſes, three Standards, and in particular a very fine one which belong'd to Count Torring's own Company of Guards, embroidered extreamly rich: They made 17 Officers and 350 Men Priſoners, and wounded as many. The reſt was quite disbanded, and the Huſſars are ſtill in Purſuit of them. Marſhal Torring commanded that Body himſelf, and had but juſt Time to eſcape over the Danube. The Colonel Count Rudolfi Palfi, and Colonel Trenk, diſtinguiſhed themſelves extreamly upon this Occaſion, wherein we have loſt only five Huſſars. About Eight in the Evening we received the unexpected News, that the ſtrong Caſtle of Ranſhoffen had ſurrendred it ſelf, and that the 700 Men which were in Garriſon there had heen made Priſoners of War. We find every where a vaſt Abundance of Proviſions, Arms, new Regimentals, Boots, Saddles, and all Sorts of warlike Stores, and contrary to what had been reported, moſt Part of the Inhabitants in very good Circumſtances. This Day 600 Huſſars of Prince Eſterhaſi's new Regiment paſſed here in their Way to Moravia, where the other 600 will follow them in two Days. The Primate will, if his Health permits, mount on Horſeback at the Head of a Body of 10 or 12000 Hungarians, to oppoſe the Pruſſians and Saxons, while another Body is near Jablunka, to make a Diverſion in Sileſia.

Vienna, Feb. 21. Count Staremberg arrived Yeſterday, preceded by ſix Poſtillions, with the News of the Surrender of Munich upon Colonel Mentzel's preſenting himſelf before it with the Huſſars: The Town capitulated without having ſaved the fineſt Arſenal, as is ſaid, in Germany. The Arms, it is thought, will be diſtributed amongſt

Thou-

Thouſands of People in theſe Hereditary Countries, who are inceſſantly petitioning for Leave to diſtinguiſh themſelves in their ſeveral Diſtricts for the Service of the Queen.

Berlin, Feb. 27, N. S. It is confidently reported that his Pruſſian Majeſty will ſoon return to this Place. Yeſterday arrived here Prince Louis of Brunſwick from Petersbourg.

Copenhagen, Feb. 27. Baron Backhoff ſet out a few Days ago for Germany, having Permiſſion to attend his private Affairs there for a while before he returns to Petersbourg. M. Czernitzchew has now taken Leave of this Court, and propoſes to ſet out To-morrow for Berlin, where he is to reſide as Envoy Extraordinary from the new Sovereign of Ruſſia, in the room of the late Baron Brakel.

Dublin-Caſtle, February 18.

The 16th Inſtant his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, embarked for England; upon which Occaſion the Foot Forces on Duty here lined the Streets, and his Grace was attended by the Dragoon Forces likewiſe on Duty, together with the Battle-Axe Guards and Officers of State, to the Water Side; to which Place his Grace was accompanied by a great Number of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. And this Day his Grace the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, were ſworn in Council as Lords Juſtices of this Kingdom.

Whitehall, February 27.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Field Marſhal of His Majeſty's Forces, to be Colonel of his Majeſty's Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards.

Navy Office, the 10th of February, 1741-2.

The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy having received Information, That ſeveral wicked and evil diſpoſed Perſons had forged Wills and Letters of Attorney of Sailors dying on Board his Majeſty's Ships of War, and obtained Probates of ſuch Wills, and by that Means received the Wages due to ſuch Seamen, cauſed ſtrict Enquiry to be made into the Affair, and found that the Will of one Peter Perry a Sailor, who died on Board his Majeſty's Ship the Lancaſter, was forged by Dominick Fitzgerald and James Lee, as follows, the Will was a common printed Sailor's Will, and was filled up and ſigned by Fitzgerald by the Name of Perry, and Lee witneſſed the ſame by the Name of James Welch: For this Offence Fitzgerald and Lee were indicted at the Seſſions held at the Old Baily, upon Monday the 7th Day of December laſt, upon a Statute made in the Second Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, and revived and made perpetual in the Ninth Year of his ſaid Majeſty's Reign; whereby it is Enacted, 'That if any Perſon "ſhall falſely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cauſe or "procure to be falſely made, forged, or counterfeited, or "willingly act or aſſiſt in the falſe making, forging, "or counterfeiting any Deed, Will, Teſtament, Bond, "Writing-Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, promiſſory "Note for Payment of Money, Indorſement or Aſſignment of any Bill of Exchange, or promiſſory Note "for Payment of Money, or any Acquittance or Receipt, "either for Money or Goods, with Intention to defraud "any Perſon whatſoever; or ſhall utter or publiſh as "true, any falſe, forged or counterfeited Deed, Will, "Teſtament, Bond, Writing Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, promiſſary Note for Payment of Money, Indorſement or Aſſignment of any Bill of Exchange, or "promiſſary Note for Payment of Money, Acquittance "or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, with Intention "to defraud any Perſon, knowing the ſame to be falſe, "forged, or counterfeited, then every ſuch Perſon being "thereof lawfully convicted according to the due Courſe "of Law, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy." Upon which Indictment the ſaid Dominick Fitzgerald and James Lee were both convicted, and have been ſince executed for the ſaid Offence. The ſaid Commiſſioners publiſh this to inform all Perſons whatſoever, that by the ſaid Statute, any Perſon that falſely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or cauſes or procures to be falſely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly acts or aſſiſts in the falſe making, forging, or counterfeiting the Will, Letter of Attorney, or Bill of Sale of any Seaman or Seamen, or any Ticket for Seamen's Wages, or that utters or publiſhes as true, any falſe, forged, or counterfeited Will, Letter of Attorney, Bill of Sale, or Ticket of any Seaman or Seamen, is guilty of Felony; and being convicted thereof, will ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy: And for the diſcovering of Perſons guilty of theſe Offences, the ſaid Commiſſioners do hereby promiſe to reward any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery, upon the Conviction of any Perſon or Perſons guilty thereof.

Navy Office, Feb. 25, 1741.

By the Principal Officers and Commmiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

Theſe are to give Notice, that this Board will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are deſirous to ſell and import the Stores undermentioned for his Majeſty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock each Morning, on the Days expreſſed againſt the ſame, that they may attend with their Propoſals at thoſe Times, viz.

Monday the 15th of March next for Norway Goods.
Wedneſday the 17th, Eaſt Country Tar.
Friday the 19th, Iron.
Monday the 22d, Dantzick Plank and Pruſſia Deals.
Wedneſday the 24th, Hemp.
Friday the 26th, Riga Maſts

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, Feb. 26, 1741-2.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, having directed Six Months Half Pay to the Reduced Officers of his Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines, to the 24th of December, 1741; theſe are to give Notice, that upon Tueſday next, the 2d of March, Attendance will be given at the above-ſaid Office for Payment of the ſame accordingly.

H. Pelham.

Eaſt India Houſe, Feb. 19, 1741.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, That the Tranſfer Books of the ſaid Company will be ſhut up on Thurſday the 11th of March next, at Two o'Clock: That a Quarterly General Court will be holden at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street on Wedneſday the 24th of the ſaid Month, at Eleven in the Forenoon: That the Liſts of the Members of the ſaid Company will be ready to be delivered at the ſaid Houſe on Friday the 26th of the ſaid Month: That a General Court will be holden at the ſaid Houſe on Wedneſday the 7th of April next, for the Election of Twenty four Directors for the Year enſuing, which will continue from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, after which Time no Liſts will be taken in; and that the Tranſfer Books of the ſaid Company will be opened on Thurſday the 8th of the ſaid Month of April.

UNION FIRE-OFFICE.

The Directors of the Union Society for Inſuring Goods and Merchandize from Loſs by Fire, give Notice, that the Half Yearly General Meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at their Office in Gutter-Lane, Cheapſide, on Wedneſday the 24th of March next, at Three in the Afternoon; where all who are Inſured are deſired to be preſent.

Dr.